

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

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March, 1900

No. 3

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Library Bureau

215 Madison Street

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Publishing Department

OF THE

Library Bureau

Decimal Classification and Relative Index. 6th edition, 1899			
A. L. A. binding, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Morocco			\$5.00
Full flexible Persian Morocco			5.00
Abridged Decimal Classification and Relative Index			
Cloth			1.50
Card Catalog, Accession and Shelf-list Rules			
Cloth			1.25
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Vol. I	Cloth \$2.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Morocco	3.00
Vols. II and III (bound together)	" 2.50	"	3.00
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Cloth			1.00
Public Libraries			
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Back volumes, I, II, and III, unbound, each			3.00

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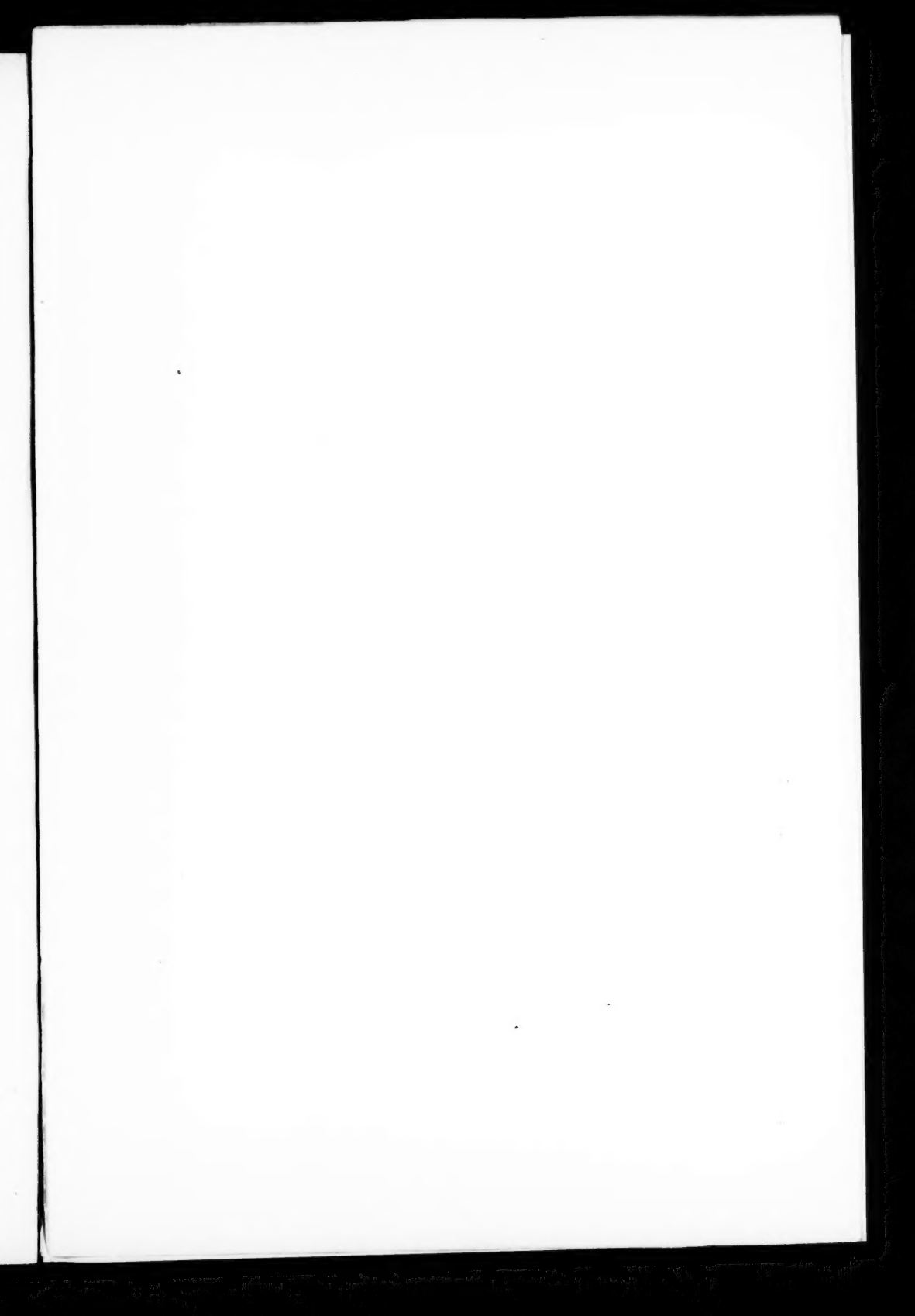
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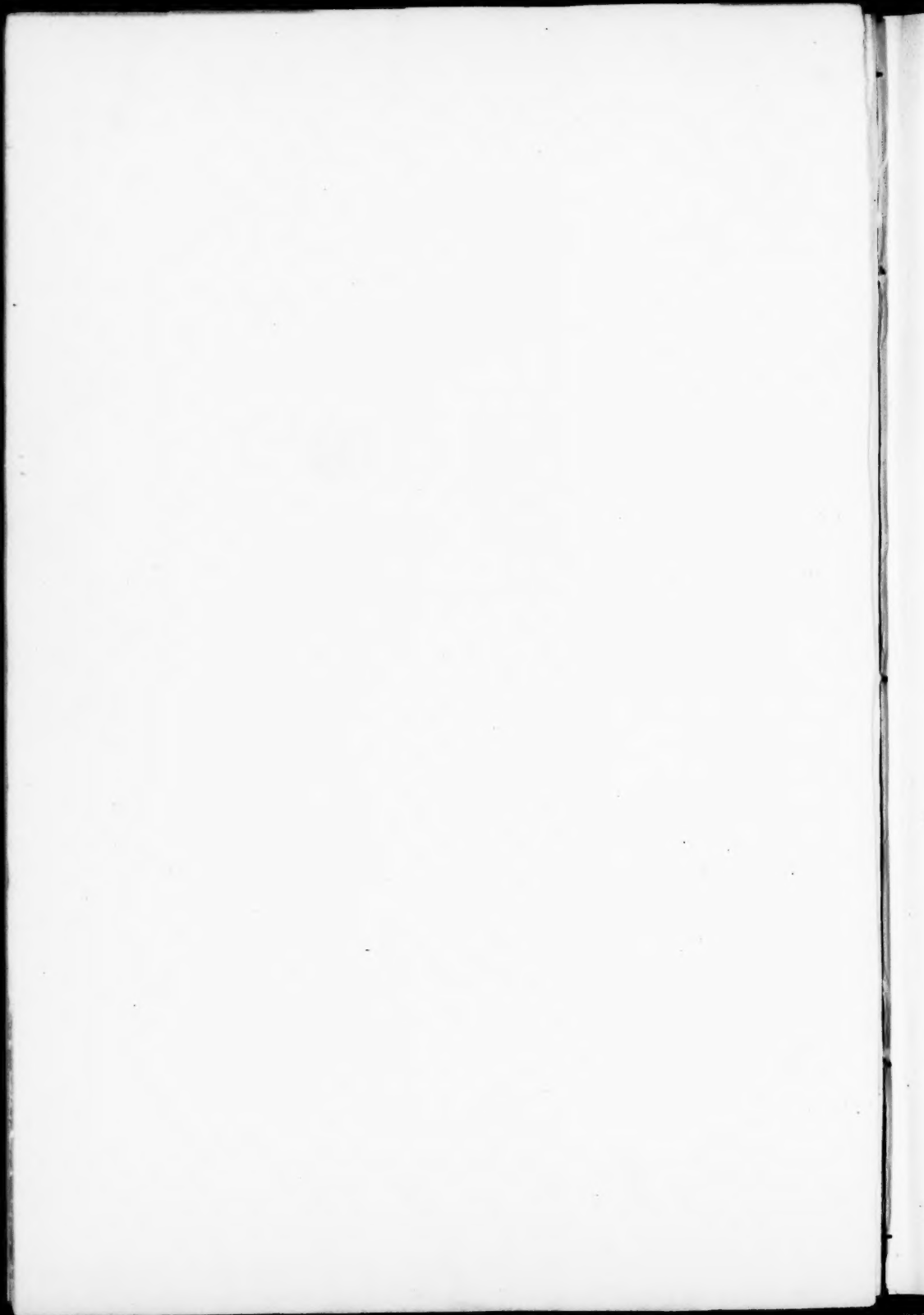
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Arrangement and Cataloging of U. S. Government Documents

William R. Reinick

Wagner free institute of science, Philadelphia

During the past few years the interest taken in publications of the government by librarians has become so noticeable as to cause considerable comment, and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. There is so much that is good in this class of publications which cannot be found elsewhere that they cannot now be systematically neglected.

A few years ago the depositories were named without any reference to any ability or desire on the part of the institution to properly care for the volumes which were sent to them. In a number of cases most of them were dumped into a storeroom after certain special reports were taken out for the library. If you went to one of these institutions you were informed that the government documents had never been cataloged or arranged, the reason given being that the shelf room was needed for material which was oftener called for by the users of the library, and as they had no regular place for depositing them, it was useless to catalog or to classify them. After spending a few hours and becoming choked with the dust of years in trying to find the volume wanted, the search was given up. Students looking over the subject catalog of such an institution miss entirely thousands of entries that should be inserted there if the institution wishes to act honestly with the

government which provides these publications so generously.

At the Wagner free institute of science, Philadelphia, there are about 2800v. of the Congressional series and a very complete set of the series of the departments—probably the most complete in Philadelphia.

The following will give some idea of the manner in which these series are arranged.

Arrangement

Some librarians suggest giving Dewey numbers and placing them among the different classes; but this can hardly be done with any degree of satisfaction for the following reasons:

- 1 On account of so many reports containing reports on widely scattered subjects.

- 2 Because it would take a series like the Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, and scatter the volumes through the library.

- 3 Quite a number of people ask to see a document, having only a vague idea of the title or author of the paper they want, but know the series. Those in favor of classifying and placing among the classes claim that every book or pamphlet should be classified and placed under its proper subject, so that a person looking up any subject will find all the library contains in one place, which is a very good idea if it could be carried out, but it cannot be done. In the case of a volume of essays, pamphlets, or journals of scientific societies, which may contain articles on many different subjects, it would

be necessary to cut up the volumes, and there are very few libraries which could afford to pay the cost of rebinding that would have to be done.

Most libraries place them under a main subject and refer from the subdivision to them. This breaks the rule of "every book on a certain subject being in a certain place." The main point is to arrange the books in such a manner that they may be easily found by the readers (remembering that he has not gone through a course of library education, and cannot easily understand all the numbers that would be placed on the outside of a document made necessary by the Dewey classification).

We have a number of small rubber stamps, of a size small enough to stamp the labels placed on the outside of a book, containing the following classes, and mark the books with these stamps where the class number comes:

Cong. Doct., State, Treasury, War, Navy, Justice, Postoffice, Interior, Agriculture, Miscellaneous.

Congressional series

We take the congressional set, give them the volume number given in the check-list of public documents published by Crandall in 1895, and arrange them under the class, Cong. Doct.

Department series

The Department series contains all documents and pamphlets published by the departments. They are given the class number of the department to which they belong, and are arranged in numerical order, i. e., from 1 up. For instance, a report of the secretary of the treasury would be: Treasury 1, Annual reports on commerce and navigation; Treasury 2, Annual reports of the comptroller of the currency; Treasury 3, etc.

Miscellaneous series

The class Miscellaneous contains all the documents which are published by congress, congressional committees, reports of the various commissions created from time to time, and separate

editions of the Congressional series published in cloth binding.

In this class the following would be placed: American state papers, American archives, Department of labor, Civil service commission, Fish commission, Abridgment of messages and Documents, etc.

For the pamphlets published by congress and the departments, we have cheap pasteboard boxes which hold enough pamphlets to make a fair-sized volume when bound. These boxes are given a regular number, which number the volume of pamphlets will have when bound; i. e., if the number of the pamphlet box should be Treasury 7, the pamphlets will be numbered Treasury 7-1, 7-2, etc., in the same manner as the volume of pamphlets.

Cataloging

The following examples will explain, with notes, the manner in which we catalog our public documents.

STATE	UNITED STATES
131	GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. <i>State department</i> <i>Secretary. Annual reports</i> <i>of the:--</i> 1861. CONG. DOCT. 776. Jones, Wm. E. 1862. NONE PUBLISHED. 1863. CONG. DOCT. 916. Brown, Chas. F. 1864. CONG. DOCT. 1041. "

This is an author card, as it is placed among the titles of which the United States government is the author, and shows the arrangement of the publications of each department or division.

Instead of writing Annual reports of secretary of treasury, Annual reports of the chief of the signal service, etc., we say, Treasury, annual reports of the secretary of; Signal service, annual reports of the chief of the. We find when each department or division was organized, and instead of making the entry like a periodical, i. e., 1860-63, 1866, 1868-69, we place them in column form, inserting each year whether we have it or not, and afterward checking the ones the library contains.

We then take a small stamp marked Cong. Doct., and stamp it after the date and mark the volume number, which is given in the Congressional, or sheep-bound series.

In case there was no report published for a certain year we have a stamp, None published, which we stamp where Cong. Doct. would be. We would also advise placing after each year the name of the officer making the report, and also have a card under the man's name as a cross reference, as very often we have people asking for the reports of a certain officer, but do not know when it was published. By putting the officer's name in you are saved the time and trouble of looking through a large number of reports for the one by a certain officer.

By using this arrangement we save the trouble of making a new card every time one of the missing volumes is added, and show exactly what publications we have of each department or division, and in case it is missing, where it can be found in the Congressional series and the years that there were no reports published.

STATE	UNITED STATES
17	<p>GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.</p> <p><i>State department.</i></p> <p><i>International American conference, 1890. Reports of committees.</i></p> <p>O.</p> <p>Wash.: 1890.</p> <p>CONG. DOCT. 2800</p>

This shows the publications of a department in which a commission is the author:

STATE	UNITED STATES
131	<p>GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.</p> <p><i>State Department.</i></p> <p><i>Recognition. Method of recognition of foreign countries.</i></p> <p>O.</p> <p>Wash.: 1897</p> <p>CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1116 DOCT. NO. 46</p>

Making use of a key or catch-word.—There are a large number of publications published by departments with very long and complicated titles, without any author given, and it is very seldom that the reader can give you the correct title of the work he is after. To help them and ourselves we take the word or words in the title, which gives the best idea of the contents of a publication, and use them as the catch-word. This also shows the use of a stamp when the paper is contained in the volume of the Congressional series, which contains a number of different documents.

AGRICULTURE	UNITED STATES
43	<p>GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.</p> <p><i>Entomology, Division of:—</i></p> <p><i>Bulletins:—</i></p> <p>1 1891 CONG. DOC. VOL. 898 DOC. NO. 19</p> <p>2 1892 CONG. DOC. VOL. 1011 DOC. NO. 8</p> <p>3 1892 CONG. DOC. VOL. 1248 DOC. NO. 72</p> <p>4 1893 CONG. DOC. VOL. 1381 DOC. NO. 416</p> <p>5 1894 CONG. DOC. VOL. 1441 DOC. NO. 4</p>

Showing the arrangement of a publication of a division.—We do not think it necessary to note the department of which a division is a part after the division, as the call number will give that information.

STATE	UNITED STATES
132	<p>GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.</p> <p><i>State department.</i></p> <p><i>Barrows, Samuel J. Criminal in the United States and in foreign countries.</i></p> <p>O.</p> <p>Wash.: 1898</p> <p>CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1699 DOCT. NO. 43</p>

The department card giving the sub-author.—We place the size, place, and date on this card, because the department or division is the real author, although we catalog any document that has an author given in the ordinary manner, adding the department afterward.

STATE	INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, 1890
17	Reports of committees. CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1091 DOCT. NO. 409

Showing the title card of a congress, convention, etc.

AGRICULTURE.	COMSTOCK, GEO. B.
49	Habits of the honey bee. (Division of entomology. Bulletin No. 23, 1892.) CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1901 DOCT. NO. 89

Author of report issued by the government, giving the division, by whom published, number, date, and the series of the division in which it is found. The call number in the upper left-hand corner gives the department.

AGRICULTURE.	BEEES
43	Comstock, George B. Habits of the honey bee. (Division of entomology. Bulletin No. 23, 1892.) CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1936 DOCT. NO. 39

Subject heading and arrangement.

STATE	UNITED STATES
17	COMMERCE. International American conference, 1890. Reports of committees. CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1081 DOCT. NO. 438

Subject card of a congress, convention, etc.

STATE	Weights and Measures
17	International American conference, 1890. Report on weights and measures. Vol. 1, pp. 77-92. CONG. DOCS., VOL. 1019 DOCT. NO. 376

Analytical card.—Paper on a subject contained in the report.

We do not consider this system at all perfect, but do claim that it is more simple than most that are used. It has been proven by practical use that it is easily understood by students. The increase in the use of the publications at the Institute since they have been arranged and cataloged is so satisfactory as to indicate that it is well worth the labor and expense.

Government catalogs

We would make the following suggestions to be considered when the next edition of Crandall's check-list is published:

1 Continue the volume number of Congressional series; state when each department or division was organized; place the publications in column form, giving full names of officer making the report, and the volume number of the Congressional series in which it can be found, and any changes that take place in the name of a division.

2 Make the list more complete, so that it can be used as a check-list of all the documents.

In the catalog issued monthly, we would suggest printing on one side only, in case anybody wishes to cut the pages up and paste them on cards under each department.

In enumerating the publications of the departments and divisions, to have in brackets the volume and document number of the Congressional series in which they may be found.

We hope that the day will come when

congress will adopt a uniform system of publishing, binding, and distributing public documents. The sheep binding is, of course, abominable. We think a cloth binding with distinct lettering makes a better and more serviceable book, and is cheaper. We cannot say anything against the lettering on the outside of the present sheep volume. L. C. Ferrell, the present superintendent of documents, is doing a useful work in having the title and volume number placed on the outside.

A. L. A. Publishing Section

Printed catalog cards for periodical sets and for books of a composite authorship

Of the publications for which the publishing section is prepared to print catalog cards, the following are among the ones most called for by librarians, and will be printed during 1900:

10 American historical association. Papers, 1885-91, v. 1-5. (57 articles.)

11 — Reports, 1889-98. (175 articles.)

12 Massachusetts historical society. Collections, 1792-1899 (about 370 articles). Only the more important articles will be taken from the earlier volumes.

13 Old South leaflets, series 1-4. (100 articles.)

14 Shaler, N. S., United States of America, 1894, 2v. (30 articles.)

*15 Smithsonian institution. Contributions to knowledge, 1862-95, v. 1-28. (124 articles.)

*16 — Miscellaneous collections, 1862-97, v. 1-36. (155 articles.)

17 U. S. Bureau of education, Circulars of information, 1873-99. (99 articles.)

*18 U. S. National museum. Bulletin, 1875-98. Nos. 1-49. (49 articles.)

19 U. S. Special consular reports, 1890-98, v. 1-14. (27 articles.) Price, 75 cents per 100 cards.

20 Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers, 1896-99. Regularly continued reports about 200; special reports and papers about 100 each year, selected. Price, \$1 per 100 cards.

As in the case of the sets recently printed, and others now in press, suggested subject headings will be printed at the foot of the card; and enough cards will be provided to furnish for each title an author entry and the req-

uisite number of subject entries. The cards will be of both the standard sizes, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

The number of articles noted after each title is in many cases a careful estimate only. The number of cards in each set may be expected to be about two and a half times the number of articles.

The asterisk (*) indicates that the current numbers of the publication are included among the periodicals for which printed cards are already regularly issued.

In giving orders for these sets, please indicate if the current issues are desired. The latter are issued at the rate of \$4 per 100 titles, two cards being furnished for each title. The additional price is due to the additional expense of distributing the cards for periodicals selected from the periodical list.

Address orders to the A. L. A. Publishing section, 10½ Beacon st., Boston, stating the size of card desired.

The following sets of printed catalog cards are ready for distribution:

U. S. National museum. Annual reports for 1886-94. \$1.73.

U. S. Bureau of ethnology. Annual reports for 1879-97. \$1.73.

Depew, C. M. 100 Years of American commerce. N. Y., 1895. \$2.03.

New York state museum. Bulletin, 1887. 54 cents.

Smithsonian Institution, Annual reports for 1886-97. \$7.14.

Liberscriptorum. First book of the Authors' Club. N. Y., 1893. \$1.52.

On Jan. 1, 1900, the principal publications of the A. L. A. Publishing section were transferred from the Library Bureau to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will in future be the regular publishers of the Publishing section. Subject headings remain in the hands of the Library Bureau. Orders for all publications may be addressed to the Library Bureau or to booksellers.

Orders for all card publications should be sent to the Publishing section, except for the printed cards for current books, which should be ordered from the Library Bureau.

Repairing of Books

Maude W. Straight, reference librarian University of Illinois

The repairing of books in a library may be considered under three heads, first, the reasons why books need to be repaired; second, the materials necessary in order to do neat and strong repairing; third, the different kinds of repairing.

In order to understand why books wear out one must become thoroughly acquainted with the different processes of binding, and the materials used. This knowledge can be obtained only by visits to binderies. Of course the best bound book is that sewed by hand, and if a book is thus sewed by a conscientious workman, it is seldom that a librarian is called upon to repair it, for if it does fall apart, as a rule it is a case for the binder and not for the librarian. Then there is the machine-sewed book. Nearly all of our light fiction, juvenile books, song books, and school books are sewed by machine. These are flexible and open readily to any desired place, and are superior to a poorly hand-sewed book; but in sewing them a change stitch is used, and although there are several sewings across the back, entirely separated from one another, when they once begin to go they go entirely, and it is not worth while to attempt to repair them.

By far the greater part of repairing is among the books sewed by hand, but poorly. Frequently too many sections are put on at once to be sewed. A good binder does not put on more than two at a time, in many cases only one. The threads are not fastened securely. As a rule the books are case-bound, that is, the cover is simply glued on, either to the end papers or back or both, and not laced through with the ends of the bands, as are all the best bound books. As a result the covers easily become detached, sections become loose, leaves and plates fall out, and the book needs repairing.

The other principal cause of books wearing out, is the cheap materials

which are put into them. The paper used in this country for newspapers, fiction, and juvenile books is a pulp paper. This wears with but little handling, and falls apart simply standing upon the shelves unused. In England a rag paper is largely used, which is much stronger. The thread also is often of an inferior quality, the paste or glue as cheap as possible, and the cloth or leather not of a durable kind.

In order to do neat repairing, there are certain materials absolutely necessary. There should be quantities of good, stout binders' thread, of various sizes, to be used according to the size and thickness of the paper of the book to be repaired. The needles, also of different sizes, should be those used by binders, a needle three or four inches long, quite slender, and having a blunt point. Then there must be a good paste, one with gum arabic in it will stick better than simply a flour paste. Higgins drawing board mucilage is very good, and is pleasant to use. It can be obtained at the Library Bureau, and at most drug and stationery stores, price 15 cents for 3 ounces, \$2 for one half gallon. Binders' paste is very satisfactory; can be obtained at any bindery at the rate of \$1.25 per barrel. The following recipe is used at the Milwaukee public library, and is highly recommended: 8 tablespoons flour stirred with cold water to make even batter; then add 8 teaspoons brown sugar and a pinch of corrosive sublimate; then add 2 quarts boiling water and boil in steamer 20 minutes, stirring continually. When done add a teaspoon of oil of lavender and stir well.

There should be several brushes—a broad one for large work, where it is necessary to put the paste on quickly; a very fine one for mending tears, and others for different kinds of work. An ivory paper knife is excellent where the paste must be put on quickly and in large quantities. There should be a variety of cloth in all shades. There is a binder's cloth, with a silk finish, which costs about 25 cents a yard, which is excellent. It should be cut

and pasted lengthwise to avoid stretching. Marbled papers, in different shades, are also very useful. They are inexpensive and should be kept in stock, so that the end papers can be matched. There should also be several grades of onion paper, a heavy grade for hinges, and a light, transparent quality for using over printed matter. Paraffine paper is also essential. All paper and cloth to be used should be carefully measured and marked with a ruler and cut with exactness.

The repairing of books consists of cleaning, sewing, and pasting, and the following methods are recommended:

To clean leathers.—If colored, wash with alcohol; if white, with cold water and soap.

To take out wrinkles.—Wipe out with a damp cloth, taking care to place blotting-paper beneath, then iron with hot iron. This gives the original glaze to the surface.

To remove ink stains.—Use Collins' improved Eureka ink eradicator. This can be obtained of H. H. Collins ink eradicator company, 27 Union square, New York. Price 50 cents. Or, take a small quantity of oxalic acid, diluted with water, apply with a camel hair pencil and blot with blotting paper. Two applications will remove all traces of the ink.

To remove grease spots.—Lay powdered pipe-clay each side of spot and press with an iron as hot as the paper will bear without scorching.

To remove iron mold.—Apply first a solution of potash and afterwards one of oxalic acid. The sulphuret acts on the iron.

To mend a torn leaf.—If torn in such a way that any margin is left, tip the edge with paste and press the edges together, care being taken that paraffine paper is placed at both sides of the torn leaf, in order that it will not stick to the adjacent leaves. If there is no margin, then a thin onion paper may be pasted over tear.

To replace leaf or plate.—Tip with paste and put in place pressing firmly. If inner edge is torn or uneven, then it

is best to put it on a hinge, a paper one for thin paper and a cloth one for heavy.

To replace a loose section.—If the book is tight back it can be treated in one of several ways. It may be sewed to the next section, passing the needle through the first sawcut from the middle of one section to the other, then down through the second sawcut, tying thread securely, and so on. Sometimes the section can be sewed in without passing the thread to the next section, by passing it through the first sawcut, then under the first band, then back through the first sawcut, then through the second sawcut, then under the second band, back through the second sawcut, and so on, just as a book is sewed in a bindery. The book does not always part in such a way that this can be done, but if it does, this is the most satisfactory way of sewing in a section. Care must be taken not to loosen the bands. Or the section may be fastened in with two hinges. If this is done the leaves of the section must be fastened together in some way. The section may be sewed on a machine with a long stitch about an eighth of an inch from the back edge. If the book has a spring back the needle may be dropped down through the back, sewing the section through the crash at the back; or it may be treated in any of the foregoing ways.

To replace a loosened cover.—If the book has a spring back the cover can be pasted back on, making a tight-back book of it. Frequently hinges will add much to the strength. Sometimes new end papers should be put in.

Of course each one must decide for himself how much repairing it will pay him to do. He must consider always which is the more valuable, the money which he saves for his library by repairing or his time.

The highest purpose of picture exhibits in libraries, as elsewhere, is to uplift and inspire people to higher ideas. If the public library is to become, as it should, a center of public happiness, every means to attain this end should be utilized.

Helping Readers

Our reply to the inquiry of the Bibliographic society of Chicago as to what aid, in addition to the usual helps of the card catalog and printed bibliographies, we render to readers may interest others.

There are trained reference librarians, one or more of whom are always on duty to answer questions as to the best literature on any topic. His instructions are to give all assistance asked, except drawing from the books the information sought, which is work properly belonging to the reader. If such aid is wanted, our blank is handed to the applicant, in which he is told that any researches he may desire will be made at the actual cost of the assistant's time at the rate of the yearly salary, all the resources of the library being freely at his disposal. This we call the paid help department, and it is more and more useful. This paid help would include the compilation of special bibliographies, reading or reference lists. If there is general interest in the subject, such work is done and bulletined, but if it is on a personal matter it would be charged for.

We have stenographers, typewriters, and notary public at the call of our readers, besides librarians and assistants who can make bibliographic investigations, translations, and do other work above the clerical grade. We make no charge for the certificate of the notary as to the accuracy of copies, make no allowance for the cost of machines, office rent, and similar expenses of the work, but charge a fee only sufficient to protect ourselves from criticisms that the taxpayer's money is being used for private investigation. If a lawyer working up a case for which he collects a large fee wishes researches, he is charged the total cost to us of the time employed. With those making investigations for the public benefit we are very liberal in our construction of the rule regarding payment for time.

Our opinion is clear that libraries must more and more provide relief from

the drudgery of getting at the information needed by readers. Investigations, the results of which are to be made known for the benefit of the public, not for the selfish ends of the worker, are entitled to the encouragement given by this unusual assistance in the library. When we concede the principle that the money of the taxpayers may be used to found and maintain free public libraries because of their value to the community as a whole, it is hard to find any logical position except one of great liberality when we are asked how much help may properly be given a student. If we may use public money to put an interesting story in the hands of John Doe, why may we not use the same money to show Richard Roe how to get a piece of practical information that will make him a more valuable unit in the community? The amount of help depends on the finances, just as does the number and quality of books bought. The smaller, poorer libraries cannot afford the most costly publications, nor can they afford a large reference staff. I look confidently forward to the near future when the great endowed libraries will have reference librarians for each of the great classes, with a staff of assistants which will make them in fact what they have been so long called, the real universities of the people. Each library should approximate this ideal in proportion as it has money at its disposal. The principle is well established that public funds may properly be used for the public benefit, in rendering assistance of this kind as well as in the actual provision of the printed book. It is a mere question of appropriations that determines how far each library may go in that direction.

The problem is very like that of the use of pictures, which we solved in New York by an ordinance setting forth that as the purpose of the state in expending this money was to convey either information or inspiration to its citizens, we should hereafter ignore whether this were conveyed by printed words or graphically, thus withdrawing any spe-

cial privilege which the printed book might have or the picture, chart, or other method, and if the desired information or inspiration could be given more quickly or more cheaply through pictures than through books, that we should feel equally free to pay for them out of the public funds.

MELVIL DEWEY.

A Handbook of American Libraries

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

May I have space to say a word or two on what seems to me an important matter?

Why may not the commissioner of education be petitioned by the librarians of the country to ask congress for an appropriation for funds to prepare and publish, with the statistics of libraries which he is preparing to gather in the year 1900, a handbook of libraries similar to the one issued in 1876?

Mr Harris says he has no funds and no space in his regular report, and I can see that this is true; but if the matter is plainly and strongly put before our representatives in congress, I believe it could be arranged for.

I know if the librarians of the country should ask to have it done, and asked him to supervise it, and get specialists to prepare the articles showing the development of library work in the country during the past 25 years it would be done. Take a copy of the report of 1876 and open it before you; then consider the Congressional library, the Boston public library, the plans for the new library building in New York, etc. Is that a fit work to show the condition of library work in the United States at the end of the 19th century? Member of congress Hon. J. P. Doliver, says it is all right and ought to go through, and there are many other members in favor of it. What should be done that the executive committee of the A. L. A. may be induced to move in the matter? Yours sincerely,

W. H. JOHNSTON,

President of Iowa Library association.

A Library Exhibit in Cleveland

An interesting collection of caoutchouc (Koo'chook), or India rubber, is being shown in the Cleveland Public library at present. Although used so extensively that it has now become indispensable, the channels for securing information as to its origin and uses are so few that comparatively little is known in regard to rubber. When one considers the distance brought and the dangers encountered by the natives in gathering, both from fevers and wild animals, it is easy to believe that a biscuit of pure Para from the upper Amazon valley is quite a novelty to many people. The exhibit consists of a number of specimens of African and South American grades, rubber in its washed and unwashed conditions, and the various stages of manufacture; also samples showing the many colors into which it can be worked, and an assortment of finished articles.

The following notice was sent to the pupils in the public schools:

TO THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Do you want to take a trip to Africa? The proposed route is by way of South America, incidentally taking a little sail up the Amazon. We want to include everyone who is anxious to learn something about one of the great industries in these countries, and we want the boys and girls especially.

The journey is not to be a "really truly" one, but only a make-believe, which after all will be just as much fun. You can take it by visiting the circulating rooms of the public library. To make the trip more real, you can see something which grows by the way as you travel through these countries—it is caoutchouc, or India rubber.

The display consists of a number of specimens of African and South American rubber in its crude state and in its different stages of manufacture, also showing samples of the many colors into which it can be worked, and an assortment of finished articles, among which is a pair of perfect boots, so tiny that only a doll could wear them.

Pictures and photographs illustrating the manner in which the rubber sap is gathered, and the different processes of manufacture, are an interesting part of the exhibit.

The channels for securing information as to the origin and uses of rubber are so few that it is hoped the children will take advantage of this opportunity of learning more about it.

The library is open both day and evening till 8.30.

Public Libraries (MONTHLY)

Library Bureau - - - - Publishers

M. E. AHERN - - - - Editor

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

THE Official bulletin no. 1, of the N. E. A., announces that the next meeting of the association will be held in Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, 1900. Already extensive preparation has been made by the local committees providing for the comfort and entertainment of the expected guests.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have issued a booklet containing references to articles upon children's schools and libraries. A first draft of this appeared in PUBLIC LIBRARIES, (3:245-48). This has been enlarged and rearranged by Miss Medlicott and Miss Dickinson of the Springfield (Mass.) city library, and is now in convenient shape for investigators on the subject.

THE committee on state library commission, of the New Jersey library association, has issued a printed report containing much valuable information concerning the libraries of the state, and helpful suggestions as to the condition of library affairs. The association shows an admirable spirit in thus taking up the work of the regular library commission until such a time as

a commission may be allowed by the legislature.

THOSE of us who, for various reasons, will enjoy the Paris exposition at a distance this year, feel a debt of obligation to Miss Woodworth for the very interesting account of the library exhibit which she consented to prepare for the Illinois library association, and which appears elsewhere in these columns. On reading it one cannot but marvel how one small space can hold all the things enumerated, and it is certainly a triumph of mind over matter, that so much has been included in the space allotted.

Mr Dewey writes us that with characteristic modesty, Miss Woodworth has covered up the fact that the success of the A. L. A. exhibit at Paris is due to the unwearied personal attention which she has added to her experience and skill obtained in connection with the Chicago exhibit in 1893.

J. N. LARNED is making steady progress with his Bibliography of American history; already 1200 titles and notes are in his hands. In some important cases the notes will remain unsigned, as the critic will then be free to write what he thinks; in every case the editor vouches for the competence and trustworthiness of his appraisers. The date line of the work was drawn at Dec. 31, 1899. All works of importance appearing thereafter will be treated in the card edition, which is to supplement the bibliography and keep it constantly up to date.

PAPERS of unusually high merit were read at the recent meeting of the Illinois State library association. The ideals advanced in the papers were of an elevated character, and, what was better, they were the honest sentiments of those from whom they came, as is plainly attested by the daily work of the libraries to which they give their services. The paper by Miss Hoagland on the Value of proper organization, was a most reasonable presentation of the subject, and technicalities really seemed necessary and reasonable, as the part

they play in the welfare of the library was explained.

Miss Lindsay's presentation of the Value of a library as a component part of the refining and elevating influences of a community, was a plea that made friends for the library cause among several present who before were not specially interested. Mr Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., gave a strong presentation of the claims of a library on the people whom it serves, in his paper on the Value of the community to a library. Few better papers than these have been read even in the A. L. A., and undoubtedly the plane of the work of the association will be higher hereafter because of them.

The following letter from J. Pink, borough librarian of Cambridge, Eng., will interest those who have studied the British museum hanging bookcases, and the other devices for utilizing a part of the ordinary aisle space when a library becomes badly crowded, a condition to which we all seem destined sooner or later. While this plan would be undesirable in fiction, biography, and other classes in constant circulation, it is wholly practicable for great bodies of books which must be preserved, but which are called for only at rare intervals.

Mr Pink says:

Since you paid us a visit I have introduced a movable stack bookcase. Space was becoming valuable, and, as you know, there is generally between each stack some three feet or three feet six.

Among classes of books not much in demand I have placed another press of the same size, except that I had it mounted on four wheels and these wheels run on two lines of railway let into the floor. The lines are double the length of the bookcase, each half extending beyond the next (fixed) stack. By utilizing this space I have shelved an additional 2000v. in three bookcases. They work very easily and any small boy can move them to and fro, as a grandson of mine did (eight years old) very much to his amusement.

The wheels are what are ordinarily used here for large iron gates, or doors to public buildings, where they want them run in grooves built to the outer walls.

Where space is of consequence this is a simple and inexpensive method of nearly doubling the shelf room.

A STRONG argument against the idea prevailing in some quarters that public library books are prolific sources of spreading contagious diseases, is found in a recent movement in Newark, N. J. The school superintendent directed that the school books not in use throughout the 5 schools of the city should be returned to the storeroom of the board of education. The result was a pile of 3,000 books, which represents a collection of 25 years, many hundreds of the books having been found stored in closets, and many seemingly never having been in use. Others are in a worthless condition. The books have been sorted in two piles. About 14 might be used if wanted anywhere, and the rest are fit for nothing but waste paper, and are a very sorry sight to look upon. The school commissioners have decided to burn them, depicting the horrors of the disease germs lurking in these books. Doubtless that is the best thing to do with them, but in refutation of the alarm about contagion, it is said that a number of clerks of the board have worked among the bad books for six weeks, sorting them out and piling them up, and none has had the slightest symptom of trouble that could possibly be accredited to work among the old books.

This would seem to prove that much of the alarm about books holding contagion is groundless. If one need fear it anywhere, it certainly might be expected that the average free text-book, as it appears in the hands of the average pupil, and after having been stored in a dark closet for a long time, would surely be a source of danger, and yet this incident in Newark tends to prove the fear of contagion from handling public books is unfounded.

THE arrangements for the meeting of the A. L. A. next June in Montreal are going on apace, as will be seen by reference to the outline of the meeting on another page. Librarians should begin to plan to attend this meeting without fail.

American Library Association

Montreal, June 6-13, 1900

Various details of the next A. L. A. meeting, to be held at Montreal in June, have been under consideration by the officers having the program in charge. As a preliminary thereto the secretary was at Montreal early in February, in consultation with the local committee. He reports the prospects there as very attractive, and that all indications favor the holding of one of the most pleasing and successful meetings in the history of the association.

The time to be covered by the conference is from Wednesday evening, June 6, to Tuesday, June 12, inclusive. The Sunday intervening will afford an opportunity for a day of rest that has not always been possible in the programs of prior years. A post-conference trip, by special boat, to the Saguenay region and return to Montreal, is planned; probably extending from Tuesday evening, June 12, to Sunday, June 17, including stops at Tadoussac in going, and at Quebec on the return. It is expected that this trip will be one of the marked features of the conference, and at a very moderate cost if the participation is general.

The outline program now in hand divides the week-days of the meeting into three periods each. Those of the mornings to be devoted to general sessions; and those of the afternoons and evenings to alternate between local features, and section (or "round-table") sessions, including one public meeting at Windsor hall. An informal social, or acquaintance session, at the Windsor hotel on the evening of June 6, will mark the first gathering of the members, the greater part of whom are likely to arrive on that date. The first business session takes place on the morning of June 7. Another informal social session is to be held at the hotel parlors, or hall, Saturday evening, June 9; and to this a "local color" will probably be imparted which will have especial interest to those coming from the states.

By courtesy of McGill university all other sessions will be held in one of its

buildings most conveniently situated, and affording superior facilities for all the purposes of the conference. A formal reception under the auspices of the university authorities; a ride to Mount Royal, Westmount, and its library; and visits to noted historical points and other places of interest, are some of the local hospitalities that are tendered.

Later on the program committee will be prepared to name the details of certain allotments which will characterize the coming meeting. Among those are a session to consider the work of libraries with children; probably a joint session of trustees and librarians; round-table sessions to discuss special topics; and one session relating to Canadian libraries and literature.

Future announcements will be made by the secretary concerning travel, hotel, and other arrangements and rates.

HENRY J. CARR.

A Time-saving Plan

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I note in a recent issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES that some one suggests type-written labels for the backs of books. We have a plan that we are trying, and think that it is going to prove very satisfactory. We first paste in the card pockets and attach blank Dennison labels to the backs; the books are then arranged alphabetically by authors. Class and author marks are then assigned, and from a small font of rubber type are set up in a holder, and stamped directly on card pocket, label, shelf-list, and charging cards, and as many catalog cards as the book may require. I find that the time spent in setting up the type is fully compensated for by the time saved in stamping label cards, etc., and the great advantage of absolute accuracy and the compactness and clear and neat appearance of the number. Before the books are placed on the shelves the labels receive two coats of shellac.

E. V. CODY.

Public library, Bradford, Pa.

(Enclosed samples of labels and cards show a satisfactory appearance after receiving the shellac.—ED.)

A Library Post

The following from the Boston Transcript of February 24, states the library post question so definitely that we present it here:

A bill to establish a library post has been introduced in the United States senate by Mr Lodge, and in the house by Mr Lawrence. It has been framed by leading librarians and others interested in promoting the circulatory side of libraries, where they are often weakest, owing to the lack of a suitable delivery or carrier system. The bill provides for the carriage by mail of books or other printed matter at 1 cent per pound from and to libraries which have tax support or tax exemption. Prominent members of the American Library Association, others in library and educational work and in public life, have expressed hearty approval of the idea embodied in the bill. They believe such a postal rate will make house to house delivery possible in cities and promote library extension to many towns now without library advantages. The promoters of the bill also believe such improved relation between the postal and library systems, if secured in the United States, may lead in due time to favorable action throughout the postal union. Thus the universal library may be near at hand, when the reader or student everywhere shall have access to the library wealth of the world.

The last report of the postmaster-general lays emphasis on the abuse of second-class matter, but it also refers with approval to "the deliberate and settled public policy which encourages the dissemination of public intelligence and favors the promotion of enlightening influences." It adds that in postal matters: If there is to be a favored class, let it be the whole people. These statements are applicable to public libraries, which have been started and maintained at great cost for the diffusion of knowledge among all the people. The new bill of Mr Loud aims to correct second-class mail abuses by establishing a zone of 1000 miles at 1

cent per pound and 2 cents for a longer distance. If Mr Loud's bill rests on a sound principle, it is extremely favorable to the library post, for the zone of library use has a very small radius, usually a few miles only.

Both the postal and library systems are supported by the people. Frequent deficits are met in the postal service, and the library is aided by appropriation or tax-exemption. Yet the failure to bring these systems into harmonious relations wastes public wealth, increases the postal deficit, prevents the economic circulation of books, stands in the way of a comprehensive library system and makes existing libraries less accessible. An economic postal rate will bring these two public functions into proper relation. A responsibility rests on congress and the postal department to give consideration to the library post. No other agent can attempt it without the probability of government interference as soon as local or general library carriage is arranged on a cheap and effective basis, for such has been the case with other cheap mail carriage by private parties. The legislation sought commends itself to the people and should be speedily accomplished. It would more than likely increase the postal revenues. In any event, if the rate of railway mail pay is reduced to what it ought to be, a library post could be secured without cost to the department.

Library Legislation in Iowa

There are four library bills on the calendar of the Iowa legislature, with good prospects of all passing: 1) The State library commission bill. 2) A bill to consolidate the State library and Historical department library, which means a separation of the miscellaneous library from the law library, with the State librarian at the head of both. 3) A bill appropriating \$2000 for carrying on the work of cataloging the library; and 4) a bill enlarging the powers of the library board in handling the appropriation for the traveling libraries.

A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris Exposition of 1900

At the Atlanta meeting, May, 1899, the New York state library was selected to prepare for the Paris exposition an exhibit showing the progress and condition of American libraries. The association appointed at the same time an advisory committee, consisting of William T. Peoples, Adelaide R. Hasse, and Clement W. Andrews. The director's assistant at the New York state library was placed in direct charge of the work, aided by Bertha E. Hyatt, New York state library school, 1899, and Isabel C. Dobbin, 1900.

The space allotted to the exhibit on the main floor of the Liberal arts building, next to the publishers' exhibit, is only 7x10 feet. This includes six units of installation, each corresponding very nearly in width and height to a tier of standard shelving. It was hoped that the makers of approved systems of library shelving would fit up this space as part of their exhibit, but this being impracticable, the regular form of installation was used; i. e., deep shelves below the usual ledge, a row of books or a showcase above, and over that a case holding 33 wing frames. Still above this is an exhibition space of 2½ feet.

The limited space required the exhibit to be much condensed. While the great Chicago exhibit could include all material of whatever value, the Paris exhibit must limit itself to carefully selected types, the collection as a whole to represent the best thought of the American library profession. With this end in view, using the New York state library's large collection of bibliography and library economy as a basis, a list of desirable material was made, aiming to illustrate, at their best, all types of libraries, every phase of library work, and all sections of the country. This list was submitted to different librarians for criticism and suggestion, but was necessarily modified, as it was found impossible to obtain some of the material. The response from the libraries

has been prompt and generous. In the New York state library itself more than 50 members of the school and staff have shared cordially in the work, and all feel as Mr Dewey has well said: If we could adequately represent at Paris this spirit of hearty coöperation among American librarians, it would be the best exhibit the A. L. A. could make.

Mr Andrew Carnegie generously bears the expense of sending representative librarians to be present and explain the exhibit in Paris, and Mary W. Plummer, librarian of Pratt institute, and Joseph L. Harrison, librarian of the Providence Athenæum, have consented to give their time for this purpose. While the A. L. A. collection will be provided with an elaborate dictionary catalog on cards, and probably also with a printed classified and annotated finding list, the importance of having an experienced and enthusiastic librarian to infuse life into the whole, and represent what is best in the profession, cannot be overestimated.

The material exhibited is divided into five main parts: 1) monographs; 2) pictures; 3) charts, etc.; 4) books; 5) appliances.

1 Monographs—Exhaustive statistics for the much-needed Handbook of American libraries are being collected by the A. L. A. committee, Frederick J. Teggert, Thomas L. Montgomery, and Clement W. Andrews. Though the task is difficult it is hoped the work may be completed for use at Paris.

The New York state library also has in press the illustrated monograph on Public libraries and popular education, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins university. This monograph is written in a popular style from an educator's point of view. It includes a useful bibliography on the subjects of the various chapters, compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, New York state library school, 1900.

2 Pictures—To the ordinary sightseer this collection of almost 700 pictures and plans will prove most attractive. In the space above the cases is a frieze of nine fine library exteriors: Library

of congress, Boston and Chicago public libraries, Carnegie library, Pittsburg; Buffalo library, Richardson's beautiful building for the Ames free library at North Easton, Mass.; Yale, Princeton, and a colored photograph of the Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass. These beautiful photographs, mainly platinum prints, framed in black or dark brown to suit the tint of the pictures, and labeled uniformly, are very effective.

The main collection of over 600 photographs, and about 50 plans, is exhibited on sheets 22x28 inches, in six wing-frame cases, and in three portfolios. To make the collection as useful as possible, though adding greatly to the labor of preparing it, statistics giving the population of the city, and date of founding, source of income and volumes in the library, are lettered at the top of each wing frame; e. g.:

Boston, Mass.	Population 550,000
Public library	
Founded 1852, tax supported	Vols. 1899, 716,050

The photographs are arranged according to the Decimal classification, the general contents of the six cases being as follows:

1) Case 1 includes A. L. A. groups taken at Philadelphia, 1897, and at Atlanta, 1899; library schools showing lecture and study rooms and class groups; an interesting series of the traveling library stations of Wisconsin, and the traveling, wall, and hand pictures of the New York state library. These are followed by the photographs of the Pennsylvania historical society library, the first meeting place of the A. L. A., and by other historical society, Athenæum, government, and state libraries, ending with the fine plans of the Wisconsin state historical society library. The Library of congress sent Copley prints covering six wing frames, and reference is made from them to the main exhibit of that library, installed with other Washington institutions in the Education section on the second floor of the Liberal arts building. Columbia, Cornell, and the New York state home Education department have

also their main exhibits in the Education and social economy sections.

2) Cases 2-4 contain public libraries arranged according to volumes, that those of the same size may be more easily studied. Libraries of over 200,000v. occupy case 2, including the 19 wing frames of beautiful Copley prints of the Boston public library, shown by courtesy of the publishers, Curtis & Cameron. These are followed by the elevations and plan of the New York public library with fine views of the Lenox, and 10 wing frames devoted to the very interesting pictures of the Chicago public library.

3) Case 3 assigned to libraries ranging from about 200,000 to 30,000v. begins with the well-filled reading rooms of the Philadelphia free library, and ends with its Pennsylvania neighbor, the Osterhout, including on the way the public libraries of Cleveland, Worcester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Springfield, Jersey City, Newton, Brookline, Omaha, Los Angeles, East Saginaw (Mich.), Toledo, and Salem (Mass.), also the Aguilar, Pratt institute, and John Crerar—a wide geographic range.

4) One of the most inviting cases is no. 4, with its views of the smaller libraries of the country, the smallest exhibited being the Bill memorial at Groton, Conn., having only 3526v.

This group of libraries is followed by the 38 photographs illustrating 23 children's departments. These interesting rooms crowded with children show most effectively how much is being done for them in America, and the wonderful possibilities of the future.

5) College and university libraries arranged according to size fill case 5. Besides Columbia, Cornell, and the Universities of Vermont and Illinois, which sent specially large collections, the case includes among others Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, Brown, Leland Stanford, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr.

6) To show what has been done for American libraries by individual givers, and in the hope that the magnificent and unparalleled example of Andrew Carnegie may stimulate men in other

countries to emulate his generosity, the exhibit shows as fully as possible the results of his library gifts. All the Carnegie libraries have been asked to send material illustrating their work. As part of this exhibit, the first section of case 6 is to be devoted to a chronologic list of Mr Carnegie's gifts, followed by photographs and plans of the Carnegie libraries, as far as it is possible to obtain them.

3 **Charts, etc.**—The outlining of the 11 charts included in case 6, and the compilation of the statistics involved, has been in charge of Judson T. Jennings, sub-librarian in the New York state library. The technical work of making the charts and lettering the photograph collection has been done under direction of Dr E. D. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, who has charge of the chart work for the Department of education and social economy. Several of these effective charts will appear in Dr Adams' monograph on Public libraries and popular education and in the New York state library report for 1899.

Preceding the charts are the five attractive picture bulletins for loan and children's rooms, exhibited by the library schools and the Aguilar library, and the alluring picture catalog sent with the home library of the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, described by Mrs Fairchild in *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, February 1900, 5:63.

4-5 **Books and appliances**—Limited space makes the collection of appliances of necessity very small, it will therefore be described with the books illustrating the same subjects.

It is impossible in the limits of this paper to do justice to the noteworthy collection of 400 carefully selected and beautifully bound volumes which make up the fourth division of the exhibit. The volumes represent much and careful work in many lines by American librarians, and form a collection of which the profession may well be proud.

This division of the exhibit has also involved most labor at the New York state library, for not only is every volume provided with a label giving statis-

tics corresponding to those on the wing frame sheets and a descriptive note, but much of the material was sent in unbound, to be gathered together into volumes illustrating some phase of library work. All this material had to be arranged, supplied with necessary title pages, tables of contents, etc., and bound.

The collection includes full exhibits of the printed matter issued by the A. L. A. publishing section, Library Bureau, and Publishers' weekly office. It has also been much enriched by reports and printed matter from many libraries, among which are the valuable catalogs and bulletins of Harvard university, Boston public, Boston Athenæum, U. S. surgeon-general's office, New York public and Columbia university, the two latter sending the Astor catalog and Catalog of the Avery collection, compiled by Charles A. Nelson. By courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Poole's index represents the best single piece of work yet accomplished by A. L. A. cooperation.

Some of the most interesting volumes noted are the beautifully bound accessions to the British museum catalog of printed books; accessions arranged in one alphabet and printed at the Newberry library by the blue print process devised by Alexander J. Rudolph, a specimen volume of the elaborate Newberry library Genealogical index in a Rudolph indexer book, and Mr Rudolph's ingenious pamphlet binder containing the Newberry library reports.

Other useful exhibits in the bibliographic section are the bound volume of union lists of periodicals, based on and prefaced by Axel G. S. Josephson's *Bibliography of union lists of periodicals*; the selection of fiction catalogs showing different styles of printing, paper, form of entry, etc., and adapted to the needs of different classes of readers. Specimen library bulletins, catalogs of French and German books, and the best classified author and dictionary printed catalogs are also shown. The catalog of the Cary library at Lexington, Mass., and that of the Free pub-

lic library at Bayonne, N. J., were added at Mr Cutter's suggestion as excellent dictionary catalogs of small libraries. A pamphlet volume illustrating music in libraries is also included.

The notes accompanying classed catalogs or bulletins specify by what system the books are classified. In library economy the collection of compends shows the progress made since 1893 in collecting material for a library manual. The World's Fair papers, Denver Public library handbook, William I. Fletcher's Public libraries in America, Miss Plummer's Hints to small libraries, and John C. Dana's Library primer have all been issued since that date.

The various library associations make another striking collection. Owing to generous contributions from the files of the A. L. L. publishing section, the Library Bureau, Mr Bowker and Mr Dewey, a complete set of the A. L. A. papers and proceedings was obtained, bound by the state library, and will be available for future exhibits. The circulars and other printed matter issued by the various library associations, which the library school has long been collecting, have now been bound. Two interesting volumes of announcements, circulars, programs, and memorabilia, trace the history of the A. L. A. from the first call for a library conference in 1876 through the Atlanta meeting of 1899, and include even menus and badges. Two similar volumes are devoted to the 26 state library associations, arranged in chronologic order, 1890-93, the year 1890 leading with the formation of five associations, and 1891 of six. Another volume contains a similar arrangement of the local associations, beginning with the New York library club in 1885 and ending with the Bibliographical society of Chicago in 1899. The Pennsylvania library club added to the interest of the exhibit by sending a copy of its Occasional papers, beautifully bound, through the kindness of Mr Thomson.

The collection of portraits of officers of the A. L. A., with their present and past positions and offices, and lists of

their contributions to library literature, has been brought to date and forms a delightful group of those who have been most prominent in the work of the association. It is much regretted that time is too limited to allow a similar collection for state and local associations.

The exhibits of the different library schools are arranged chronologically by dates of founding, the statistics on the descriptive labels including the total number of students enrolled since the beginning, and the present number of the faculty. New York state library school sends, among other things, three volumes of its circulars, programs, etc., a complete set of its examination papers, 1889-99, a selection of its printed theses, and complete sets of its reports, bulletins, and printed bibliographies by students. Pratt institute library school exhibits an attractive volume of its circulars, examination papers, and schedule of class work, 1899-1900, also class portraits preserved in an ingenious device of bound envelopes.

Five beautifully bound volumes of outlines of courses, blanks and forms, circulars, schedules of class work, 1898-99, and specimen examination papers, represent the Drexel institute library school.

A fine piece of work is the large and carefully prepared volume of printed and typewritten papers showing the scope of the University of Illinois state library school since its beginning at Armour institute in 1893.

Each school is also represented in the wing frame collection by very attractive photographs and a picture bulletin.

A special effort was made to obtain a full exhibit of the important work of the library commissions and the resulting collection of reports and volumes of mounted circulars, etc., richly deserve careful study. The fully illustrated Massachusetts report of 1899, in particular, cannot fail to prove an impressive exponent of the public library idea.

Though the collection could not be replaced, New York state library sends

the volumes of statistics and blanks prepared for the Chicago exhibit, as they illustrate so admirably the methods in use in American libraries, and cover, in condensed form, all the main departments of library administration. Supplementing these in a measure are the complete collections of blanks and forms exhibited by the Boston and St. Louis public libraries, Springfield city library, John Crerar library, and New York state library.

Two kinds of serial lists are shown: i. e., the fine sample of the printed sheets devised by the John Crerar library and adopted, among others, by the University of Illinois and New York state libraries, and the list on cards used in the Osterhout library, Wilkesbarre, and described in the *Library journal*, Sept., 1889, 14: 377-78.

In the cataloging section the exhibit of printed cards attracts the most attention. This includes the noteworthy specimen of the John Crerar library catalog, with its subject and author lists and admirable subject index, also the sets of 50 or 100 cards from Harvard university, Boston public, and U. S. department of agriculture libraries, Carnegie library, Pittsburg, the card index of genera, species, and varieties of plants, published by Josephine A. Clarke, Washington, and the bibliography of American botany issued by the Cambridge botanical supply company, as well as the complete and carefully arranged collection from the A. L. A. publishing section. A volume of circulars with prices accompanies this collection.

Loan systems are illustrated by complete working models of the Browne charging system as used at Medford, Mass., and the three systems which received the award at Chicago, 1893, the Newark, Boston Athenæum and Schwartz. The material used in the course on loan department work in the New York state library school is shown by a volume containing full descriptions of all typical loan systems with mounted blanks illustrating each.

Under 027.6, libraries for special

classes, are full and valuable collections relating to work for the blind, children's departments, and traveling libraries, circulars having been sent out to gather all available material on these subjects. The exhibit of work for the blind includes publishers' lists of books printed in the four best known types, catalogs of books for the blind in several of the large American libraries, and blanks and forms used in the department for the blind in the New York state library, also specimen volumes printed in New York point, American Braille, Boston line letter, and Moon, with descriptive labels indicating in which libraries the type is specially used.

Besides the photographs of children's departments, and the picture catalog and bulletins for children's use, to which reference has already been made, are special collections from Medford and the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, and several extremely interesting volumes of illustrative material, including reading lists gathered from the children's departments throughout the country.

Similar collections illustrate the work of traveling libraries together with New York and Michigan traveling library finding lists, and the map of the Ohio state library commission showing graphically the distribution of traveling libraries in that state.

The crowning features of this section, and perhaps of the entire exhibit, are, however, the George D. Macbeth home library with its beautiful editions of children's books sent by the Carnegie library, Pittsburg, and close beside it the travel-stained case and well-worn books of the Stout traveling library No. 26, both making clearer than many words the full meaning of the new spirit of American librarianship.

FLORENCE WOODWORTH.

Feb. 17, 1900.

[The above paper was prepared by Miss Woodworth on request and read before the Illinois State library association at East St Louis, Feb 22, 1900. —Ed.]

Library Schools

Illinois

On January 20 Miss Sharp entertained the library faculty and library school students at her home from 3 to 6. Over 50 guests were present, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent in guessing what book each one represented. Many of the representations were unique, and the guesses entertaining. The prize, a copy of Leyboldt and Hles' books for girls and women, was awarded to Miss Bennett of the junior class for the largest number of correct answers.

Mr Schoolcraft lectured to the seniors February 6 on French history.

The Library club met February 6 to discuss paternalism in libraries. Miss Shawhan conducted the meeting, and opened it with a paper on Mr Swift's article, Paternalism in libraries, in the Library journal for November, 1899.

The article was dissected and met point by point with enthusiastic arguments on the opposite side. Miss Spellman followed with a paper on Libraries and schools, and Miss Pickrell presented the subject of Libraries and women's clubs. A general discussion followed, in which many joined. The sentiment seemed to prevail that moderation was essential, and that paternalism was a real danger to be guarded against.

New York

Miss Linda A. Eastman and Miss Alice S. Tyler of the Cleveland public library surprised us by a visit Thursday, February 8. Miss Eastman spoke to both classes on the use of schoolhouses as distributing stations in those parts of the city not provided with branches and delivery stations. The plan has been working successfully in the Cleveland library, and seems a hopeful expedient to be employed until public sentiment is ready to support branches within easy access of every home in the city. The rapidity with which the branch idea has spread both in theory and practice is only equaled by the change of sentiment in favor of open shelves.

The school is watching with interest

the development of work for the blind through our Home Education department. A finding list of the New York state library for the blind has just been issued, containing 183 books and 115 pieces of music. It can be had free on application. The finding list and a letter from the librarian has just been sent to 460 blind people. The readers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES would confer a real favor by sending me addresses of blind people living in New York state. The problem of circulating 140 books among the 460 possible readers already known to us is an interesting one. We are hoping for such a demand for the books that philanthropic people all over the state will hasten to supply it by subscribing for the issue of many attractive books in type for the blind. Bonnie brier bush has just been issued, and can be obtained of the New York state library at cost of paper, printing, and binding, the cost of plates being a gift; Thompson's Wild animals I have known, is in process of printing. There is a current fallacy that blind people care only for religious books and poetry. This is accounted for by the fact that the literature already printed consists mainly of English classics, with a large proportion of poetry. The books in one of the four forms of type are almost exclusively devotional works. Our short experience inclines us to believe that the reading tastes of blind people are not specially different from those of seeing people. I think they are entirely human in being fond of a good story, and we propose in securing gifts for printing new books, to issue as many as possible of the bright, wholesome, cheerful stories to be found in our modern literature. They can easily spare the morbid, pessimistic novel of these later days.

The very interesting list printed every month by the Critic, of the most popular books in a number of public libraries, will be of service to us in deciding what books to print for the blind. Who can doubt that the blind would delight quite as heartily as seeing people in the ten most popular books thus far reported to the Critic: The workers, Wild ani-

mals I have known, From sea to sea,
Richard Carvel, Oom Paul's people,
With Kitchener to Khartum, Impressions
of South Africa, Love letters of
Robert Browning, McCarthy's reminiscences,
Stevenson's letters.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Pratt

During February the following lectures were given before the Library school by visiting librarians:

Two lectures on United States Government documents by Miss Hesse, of the Astor library, New York.

A lecture by Miss Eastman, of the Cleveland Public library on Library Extension.

A lecture by Miss Avery, of the State library, Albany, on Traveling Libraries.

Susan Hutchinson, class '98, and S. Draper, class '95, have been appointed to librarianships in the Brooklyn Institute.

During the latter half of the month a part of the collection of old valentines owned by Frank H. Baer, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been on exhibition at the library. With this collection is a valentine lent to the library by Miss Pritchett, of Petersburg, Va., granddaughter of William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States. It was written some 90 years ago by Mr Harrison from his home Racefield, on the James river, and sent to Miss Heath, who subsequently became his wife.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Free library commission will provide the regular summer school in library science in connection with the university of Wisconsin summer school at Madison, beginning July 9 and lasting till Aug. 31, 1900. The admission is limited to those who have had actual experience in library work and who have definite positions in view at the end of the course. Special classes in advance work for those who wish to go beyond the elementals will be formed if sufficient numbers warrant the undertaking. The school will be under the direction of Miss Marvin as heretofore.

Library Meetings

Chicago—The regular meeting of the Chicago Library club was held Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at the Sherman house. It was an open meeting, and all interested in the relation of libraries and schools were invited to come and take part in the discussion. Although a severe blizzard was raging, the meeting was one of the largest in the history of the club. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland public library, made a splendid address on the Relation of libraries and schools. He said that the library had long been considered necessary to institutions of higher learning, but its relation to secondary and graded schools was of late development. He read letters from the librarian of the Buffalo public library, stating that there are now 22 schools in close relation with the public library. He also read a letter from the librarian of the Detroit public library, in which he spoke of issuing books to 57 different schools. Mr Brett told of the admirable work done by the Cleveland public library in its aim to reach the children of all classes. He gave many interesting incidents of the far-reaching influence of the work with the children. One woman recently said to the librarian of a branch library in one of the poorer districts: Well, I don't know nothing about libraries at all, but I just want to say it is the first time I ever saw the kids on our street with clean faces.

In a paper on the relation of the reference libraries to the public schools of Chicago, C. W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar library, emphasized the fact that the libraries of Chicago are coöperating, and each library is seeking a place for itself in the general system of libraries. It would be of the greatest value to students if they knew that certain libraries are specializing along certain lines. Dr E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of schools in Chicago, and Col. F. W. Parker, president of Chicago Institute, were to have spoken, but the former was ill and the latter was called out of the city. It

was a keen disappointment to those present that these gentlemen were unable to fill their places on the program.

An active discussion followed the formal program. Elizabeth Clarke told of the work the Evanston public library is doing for the public schools, and Supt. Nichols of the South Evanston public schools spoke of its great value in the school work. Miss Freeman, librarian of the Michigan City, Ind., public library, told of the close relation of their library and schools. The librarian visits the schools, and each room of each school has a scheduled time for visiting the library. The librarian makes careful preparation for these visits; books of special interest are put on the tables and bulletins posted. Henry D. Hatch, principal of the Chicago Lawn school, spoke of the need of systematic coöperation of libraries and schools in Chicago. Mr Hatch summarized his idea of the work in a list of ten recommendations and suggestions, which he had presented to the District council no. 6 of the Chicago public schools, and which they had unanimously adopted. He recommended that each district council of the city appoint one representative, which shall form a committee on school and library coöperation; that this committee shall consider ways and means of arousing interest in this subject among the teachers; that it shall seek coöperation with the Public library and the libraries of Chicago; that it shall plan an annotated card catalog of tested reading for school children, to be produced by the coöperation of all teachers who will contribute their experience; that it shall apply for some special privileges for the teachers at the Public library, and seek means of bringing the children into more direct contact with the public library; that it shall promote the early revision of the printed Public library catalog, and provide for a regular periodical revision of this catalog in the future; that it shall provide for more or less frequent conferences between the teachers and librarians; that it shall provide for the preparation and distribution of a directory of all free

and subscription libraries in Chicago available for the use of the general reader or student, with location, conditions of use, and distinctive features of each.

A motion made by Miss Ahern, that a committee of the Chicago Library club be appointed to coöperate with this committee from the teacher councils, was carried. Many prominent librarians and teachers took part in the discussion.

There was an exhibition of a very unique collection of poster bulletins, made by the students of the Illinois State library school, which held the people long after the late hour of adjournment. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and there were many expressions of surprise that other city libraries were already doing so much for the schools, and of hope that Chicago citizens might soon learn the good influences of children's rooms, children's corners, library leagues, and similar organizations.

IRENE WARREN, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania—The February meeting of the Library club was held in the library of the University of Pennsylvania Monday, Feb. 12, 1900, at 8 p. m.

Dr James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, New York, gave an interesting talk on the public library in relation to the American people. He spoke of the two great classes, the public, that section of people at large who are active and somewhat noisy, and the other, the people who quietly go on their way but who do the thinking and are the most influential class. He dwelt upon the qualifications of good citizenship which tend to make popular government a success. He showed the important place the library holds in the education of the people. The average amount of schooling which the average boy receives does not exceed more than 4.65 years. The rest of his education he must obtain from outside sources. The companionship of good books brings him in contact with the best thoughts of all men of all ages.

Dr Canfield spoke of the strong influence a good librarian can have in leading the minds of the people in the right channel. The duty of the librarian consists, not in filling his shelves with any and all books, but with the best.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr Canfield for his entertaining talk, and the club proceeded to the business of the evening.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Allen C. Thomas; vice-presidents, Henry J. Carr, Isabel Ely Lord; secretary, Luther E. Hewitt; treasurer, Mary Z. Cruice.

The retiring president briefly reviewed the local library progress of the past year. He spoke of the numerous and generous gifts of Mr Carnegie, of the formation of a free library commission in the state of Pennsylvania, of the success of the Tri-state meeting at Atlantic City last spring, and of the rapid growth of the many institutional and free libraries in Philadelphia.

Allen C. Thomas took the chair and named the following members for his executive committee: John Thomson, Alice B. Kroeger, Dr Morris Jastrow, jr, Robert P. Bliss, Mrs Mary Fell.

It was announced that Washington had been chosen as the place of the joint meeting of the Washington library association, the New Jersey library association and the Pennsylvania library club in March.

MARY P. FARR, Sec'y.

Washington—The Library association of Washington City, the Pennsylvania Library club, and the New Jersey Library association, have agreed to hold the 1900 meeting in Washington City March 29-31. Special rates have been made and arrangements have been made for a visit to Alexandria and Mt Vernon.

New York—The midyear meeting of the New York State library association will be held in connection with the New York Library club in New York city

March 8, in the Y. W. C. A. Assembly hall. Some of the topics to be discussed are: Library development in New York, 1800-1900; Relation of public library to the public schools; The books of 1899; Development of book-binding in New York; The evolutions of a book, and The St Louis plan for meeting the demand for popular fiction.

A reception in the rooms of the Aldine association will be held, followed by a dinner with the New York library club from 6 to 7 p. m. After dinner addresses will be made by Miss Hazeltine, Dr N. D. Hillis, and Prof. Edwin Markham.

Dr J. H. Canfield is the president of the association.

Heating a Library

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I would be very glad if the subject of heating could be discussed in PUBLIC LIBRARIES. We have been very well satisfied with the work of our binder until we moved into our present location. Popular books have lasted from four to six and even eight years. Since we have been here the bindings have cracked down the back in a very short time. I hardly know whether to lay it to the method of heating or to poor material used at the bindery.

If the magazine will discuss the subject I will be greatly obliged.

MARY E. WALKER, Lib'n.

San Diego, Cal.

In the number of Business for December, 1899 (Business Pub. Co., 32 Lafayette pl., New York), is a list of books for business men, including about 200 titles, covering not only practical books of business, but a good many other topics as well: biography, coöperation, municipal government, money, statistics, land questions, etc. It is well annotated, and includes publishers and prices. Moreover, it is arranged alphabetically by titles and not by authors, much the best plan of arrangement for a list of books to be used by the average run of people.

College Section

Harvard

The last report of Librarian W. C. Lane gives a summary of the contents of the library, with the number of volumes in each division, as follows:

East stack

FIRST FLOOR	Volumes
British documents, including journals of the lords and commons, parliamentary papers of the early part of the century, and the regular sessional papers from 1830 to the present time	5,808
Canadian documents	731
Chinese documents	126
State and city documents of the United States	3,303
General periodicals, English, French, and German	6,439
Moniteur, Journal Officiel, and Allgemeine Zeitung	604
	17,011
Pamphlets, about 1,600 feet of shelving, estimated at	200,000
SECOND FLOOR	
Language	9,629
Classical philology	4,524
Greek authors	8,286
Latin authors	6,204
Philological periodicals	2,066
Harvard collection (for general use)	344
Catalogers' reference books	4,143
	35,106
THIRD FLOOR	
American history	28,915
American literature	5,782
	34,697
FOURTH FLOOR	
English history	9,960
English literature	15,773
	25,733
FIFTH FLOOR	
French history and literature	16,497
German history and literature	9,689
	26,186
SIXTH FLOOR	
Slavic collection (history, literature, etc.)	4,509
Modern Greek collection	872
Italian collection	8,400
Spanish collection	2,755
Portuguese collection	273
Minor Romance collection	398
Dutch and Belgian collection	901
Scandinavian collection	2,524
Judeo-German collection, 1,600 pamphlets and	450
Turkey and the Eastern question	1,036
	22,118

STAIRWAYS AND PASSAGES

Cyclopedias	950
Angling	1,060
Carlyle bequest	469
Atlases	834
Maps	18,622 sheets.
	3,313

West stack

FIRST FLOOR

Harvard university collection (printed material relating to the history of the university, its departments, and officers)	3,034
Harvard university archives (principally manuscript material in iron cases)	784
Directories	917
Registers	855
Newspapers (beside about 1,500 volumes still stored in the basement of Perkins Hall)	1,060
Unclassified books, law, medicine, theology, ecclesiastical history, bibliography, Oriental history and literature, etc., recent accessions (since 1877), about 20,000; from the old library (before 1877) about 60,000; altogether estimated at	80,000
	86,650

SECOND FLOOR

Philosophy	7,987
Sociology (including various Social questions)	2,368
Economics, estimated at	6,600
Educational reports	1,555
General science	234
Natural history	868
Zoölogy	1,923
Botany	1,364
Geology	1,217
Mathematics	3,276
Astronomy	1,253
Navigation	303
Physics	1,955
Chemistry	1,856
Engineering	1,411
Unclassified books, accessions since 1877, estimated at	10,000
	44,170

THIRD FLOOR

Folklore	8,015
Emblems	207
Archæology	4,412
Fine Arts	5,660
Music	4,797
Learned societies	5,557
Scientific periodicals	8,076
Geographical periodicals	1,457
	38,181

Reading-room, Delivery-room, etc.

Reference books	4,142
Bound periodicals	3,275
United States documents	3,664
In locked closets	500
	11,581

News from the Field

East

Mrs Josephine Broadhead bequeathed \$10,000 to Newfields, N. H., for a public library.

The Salem public library bulletin for February contains very full reading lists on Ireland and John Ruskin.

The annual report of the Kellogg-Hubbard library of Montpelier, Vt., shows a circulation of 26,480v., with 7468v. on the shelves.

The Cambridge (Mass.) public library reports a circulation for last year of 175,026v., with 56,315v. on the shelves. A fiction catalog of 415 pages has been issued.

Danielsonville, Conn., has received by the will of the late E. H. Bugbee \$15,000 for a public library building. The library is to receive the private library of Mr Bugbee also.

The city library of Springfield, Mass., has adopted the plan of sending duplicates of popular books at 2 cents a day to those who prefer to pay a fee for a book rather than wait for it.

The Physicians' club of Springfield, Mass., has secured an alcove in the city library which the members will use as a reading room and place where they may consult the medical reference books in the library.

Rev J. J. Healy, permanent rector of St Anne's Catholic church of Gloucester, Mass., has erected and equipped a library building of brick and granite, and opened it to the free use of the public of the city without regard to creed or nationality.

The collection of manuscripts in the Boston public library, in charge of Worthington Ford and his assistants, have lately been placed in order for the inspection of the public. The most prominent feature, perhaps, is the large number of letters bearing on the anti-slavery movement, by Garrison, Eslin Phelps, and others. Many original manuscripts by prominent writers are also seen.

A written examination of applicants for positions in the Boston public library in grade E (the lowest rating) was held February 9. There were 73 applicants, almost equally divided according to sex. Three hours were allowed for making out answers to 15 questions. The paper covered arithmetic, geography, and a knowledge of books. Among the questions were:

To what nations do Porto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaii, Newfoundland, and Algeria belong? Who is the governor of New York? Who are the senators of Massachusetts? What countries (on both sides) are now at war, and why? Name two recent popular books.

Two valuable collections of manuscripts have been added by gift to the Boston public library.

Mrs Rufus W. Griswold, of Bangor, Me., has presented the collection of literary manuscripts made by her husband, the late Rufus W. Griswold, editor of Graham's magazine, editor of Poe's works, and many other well-known publications. About 1200 pieces are included in the collection, ranging from the year 1830 to about 1875, and all are of literary importance, especially so a collection of letters relating to Poe, including 19 letters from him. The library is indebted to Wendell P. Garrison of New York and Col. Thomas W. Higginson for aid in securing this valuable gift.

The other collection of historical importance is a volume of John Brown manuscripts given by Col. T. W. Higginson. This collection comprises 207 letters written between the years 1858 and 1860, including 15 letters by John Brown and letters by his friends, Col. Higginson, F. B. Sanborn, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns, and others.

From Augustus Hemenway there have been received photographic negatives of Francis Bacon's *Promus*, or *Commonplace book*, now preserved in the archives of the British museum.

The plates are 71 in number, folio size, covering the entire work, 68 pages of which are in Bacon's own handwriting. It is proposed to electotype and print them, with transcripts, for the use of scholars.

Members of the Howe family have presented to the town of Hanover, N. H., a library building in memory of former Howes who formerly lived in it; and the house was opened to the townspeople with appropriate ceremonies February 22. The building fitted for the purpose is the original house built by Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth college, in 1773, and for many years occupied by his family. An interesting feature of the library is the collection of old books, comprising several volumes, used by Pres. Wheelock, all printed prior to the Revolutionary war. Hiram Hitchcock, one of the owners of the Fifth av. hotel in this city, has contributed to the library a collection of rare books, including one printed in 1472, a few years after the invention of printing from movable types, and said to be the first book printed in Roman types; also Bibles and missals of the famous Aldine type print.

Central Atlantic

A free library was opened and presented to Atlantic, N. J., January 30, by the women of the Research club.

The Pratt institute library has issued a book-mark with the rights and duties of library members attractively set forth on it.

The Carnegie library at Braddock, Pa., reports a circulation for last year of 107,404v., with 19,960v. in the library. Fiction percentage 67.8.

The report of the Scranton (Pa.) public library gives a home circulation of 121,022v. for the past year among 7248 card-holders, and with 35,832v. in the library.

The report of W. F. Stevens, librarian railroad department of Y. M. C. A. in New York, shows 8523v. on the

shelves, and a circulation for the past year of 14,472v.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought a place in New York for \$300,000, where he will erect a one-story building in which to store his collection of manuscripts. It is said Mr Morgan has the most valuable collection of manuscripts in the world.

D. W. James has given a stone library building and the accompanying ground, worth \$50,000, to Madison, N. J. He has added to his gift mercantile premises worth \$75,000, the income from which is to be applied to the support of the library.

P. A. B. Widener has given his residence, corner of Broad st. and Girard av., Philadelphia, to the Free library of that city for a branch library. The gift is accompanied by a valuable collection of rare books, portraits, oil paintings, marble statues, Egyptian bronzes, and all the cases and furniture for library purposes. The library is to be known as the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free library.

The Home education department of the N. Y. State library's annual report states that reports for 1899 have been received from 985 libraries, of which 431 are free for lending, and that 441,964v. have been added in a year, making total for the state 5,846,519, the free circulating libraries having 1,079,319v. The free circulation reached 7,395,527v., or an average of 20,262 a day, 1,135 for each 1000 of the population. Of the free libraries all except 34 are now under state supervision. The state made money grants to 169 libraries, and sent out 536 traveling libraries in the year.

Central

The public library of Boone, Iowa, reports a circulation of 10,314v., with 2857v. on the shelves.

The public library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has outgrown its quarters, and in July will occupy new and larger rooms.

Anamosa, Iowa, has received \$10,000 to provide for a public library by the will

of W. S. Benton, provided the city will furnish a suitable building.

A proposition to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds for building a public library is to be submitted to the people at the spring election in St Joseph, Mo.

Ex-representative Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., has announced his intention to give to that city a public library building, to cost \$50,000.

A. W. Whelpley, for many years librarian of Cincinnati public library, and well known to members of the A. L. A., died suddenly February 19, of apoplexy.

C. F. Grey, of Evanston, Ill., has offered to give \$100,000 to be used for a library building for that city in case the trustees buy a suitable site for the building.

Theodore Thomas, the famous orchestra conductor, has announced that his entire musical library is to be given to the public of Chicago, and is to be placed in the Newberry library.

The Janesville (Wis.) public library is to be assisted in its work of extending its usefulness by a committee appointed from the women's clubs of the city, who will assist in meeting the needs of the library.

The children's room of the Michigan City (Ind.) public library received a gift of a number of beautiful photographs of fine pictures and old paintings as a birthday offering from one of the little girls who appreciates the work that is being done there.

The public library at Greenfield, Ind., reports a most prosperous first year. The children are its firmest friends. A library league has been started and is doing good work for the library. A contest on illustration, a prize offered for the one handing in the most correct list of authors and titles to which the illustrations belong, with the call number attached, resulted in a wider knowledge of the catalog and its uses.

The Evanston free public library has offered a prize to the boy and girl who send in on June 1 the most correct list of

birthdays published on the birthday bulletin in the library reading room.

Each list must include the full name of every man and woman whose birthday is bulletined between February 1 and May 15, with dates of birth and death, and, if an author, the title of two of his best known works. None but members of the library league may compete.

Notice of the contest has been advertised with two ends in view—to bring the children to the library and to "boom" the library league, and to interest them in the lives and works of the principal actors in the world's drama of history.

So far the result has been very encouraging. The birthday bulletin is eagerly examined every afternoon by a crowd of boys and girls, and library league pins are blossoming out in large numbers.

Pacific Coast

J. C. Rowell, librarian of the university of California, having been granted an eight-months' leave of absence, will visit his professional brethren in the east and in Europe.

South

The South Carolina Jockey club, the oldest chartered association of its kind in the United States, has turned over its property, amounting in real estate, bonds, and cash to more than \$100,000, to the Charleston Library society as an endowment fund.

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1



2



3

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J. S. Lockwood (office with Library Bureau), 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, with more than thirty years' experience, gives special attention to buying books for new public libraries. He has specially prepared manuscript lists of absolutely standard books, covering every department of literature, including latest books, the whole arranged in groups and alphabetized, which libraries have the free use of.

Correspondence solicited and references furnished. Below see names of a few libraries served. Send for circular.

Thomas Beaver Free Library, Danville, Pa.

Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton, Mass.

Green Bay (Wis.) Public Library.

Webster (Mass.) Public Library.

Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown,

N. Y.

Ames Free Library, No. Easton, Mass.

Nevins Memorial Library, Methuen, Mass.

Wellesley (Mass.) Free Library.

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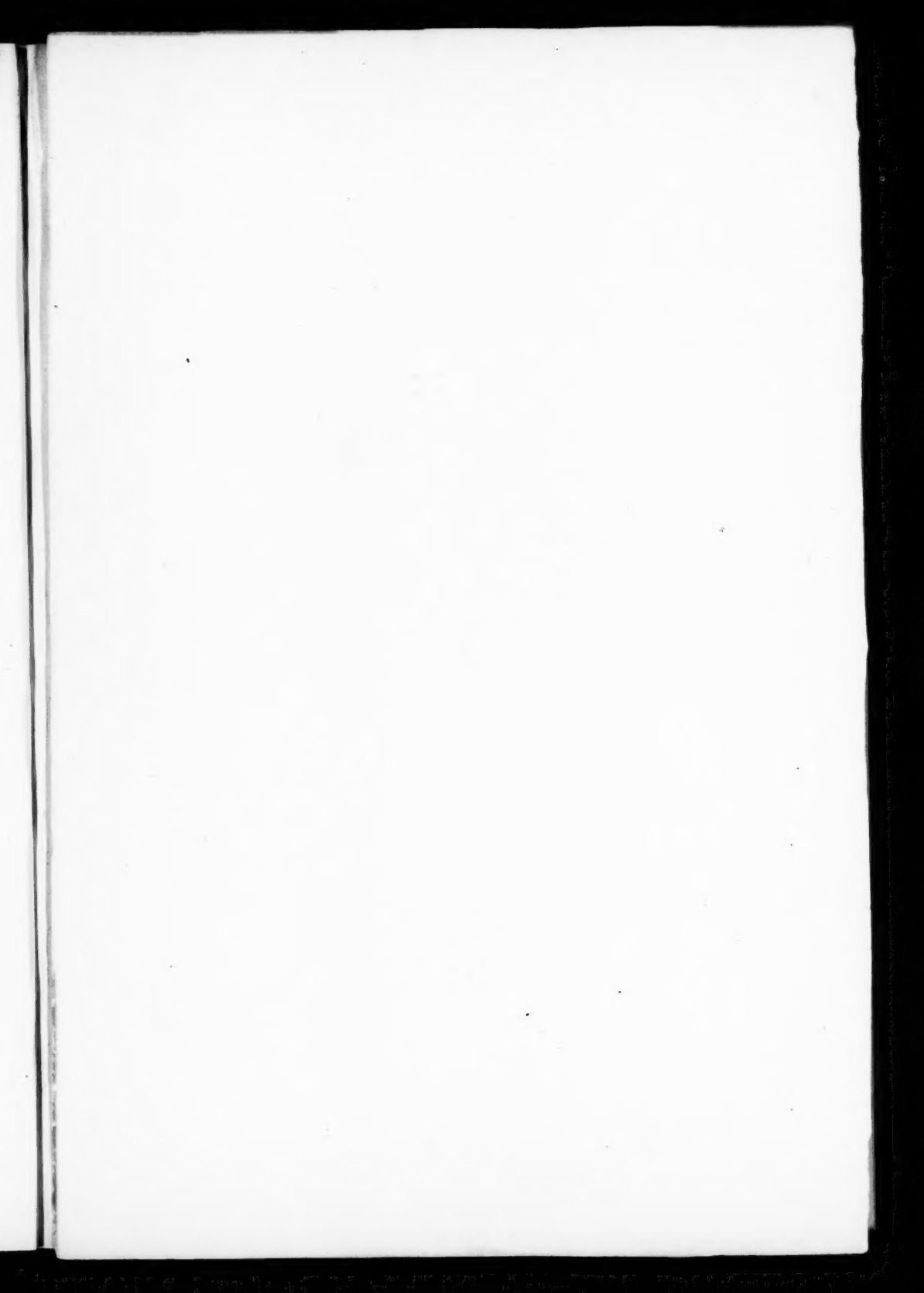
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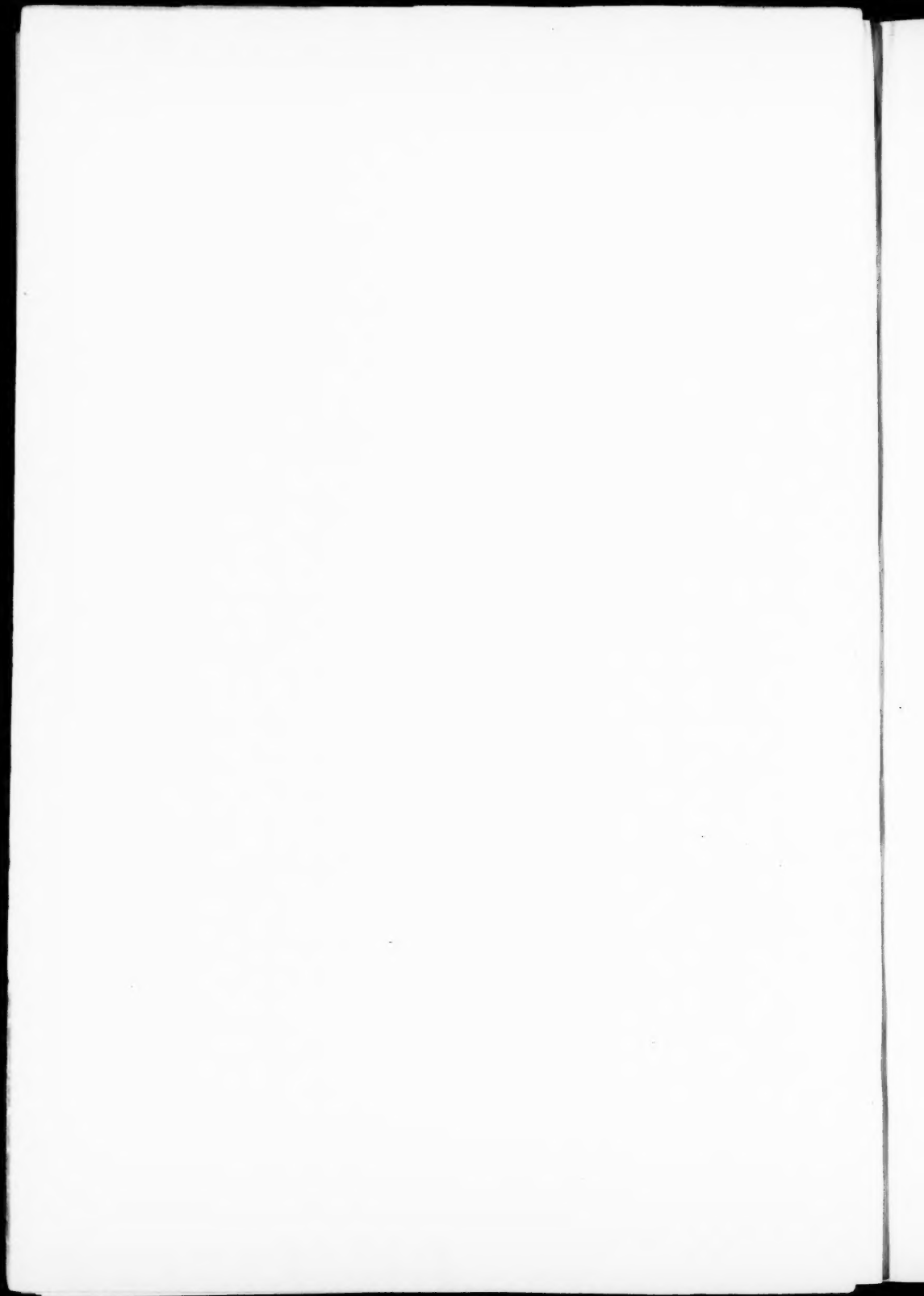
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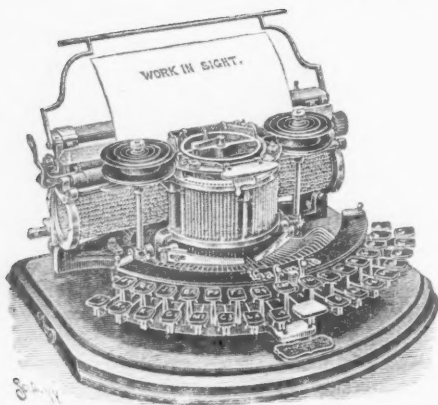
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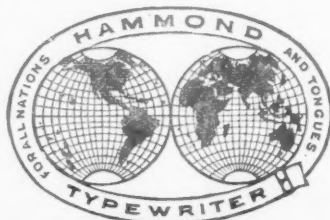
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